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THE PRESIDENT URGES EXTENSION FEDERAL ACTIVITY

Continued from the first page.

It is sound banks, for it is such board-
ing that is the immediate occasion of
many stringency. Moreover, as a
rule, the business of our people is con-
ducted with honesty and probity, and
this applies alike to farms and fac-
tories, to railroads and banks, to all
our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however,
there are certain to be some who are
dishonest, and if the conditions are
such that these men prosper or commit
their misdeeds with impunity their
example is a very evil thing for the
community. Where these men are
business men of great sagacity and of
temperament both unscrupulous and
reckless, and where the conditions are
such that they act without supervision
or control and at first without effective
check from public opinion, they delude
many innocent people into making in-
vestments or embarking in kinds of
business that are really unsound. When
the misdeeds of these successfully dis-
honest men are discovered, suffering
comes not only upon them, but upon
the innocent whom they have misled.
It is a painful awakening, whenever it
occurs, and naturally when it does oc-
cur those who suffer are apt to forget
that the longer it was deferred the
more painful it would be. In the effort
to punish the guilty it is both wise and
proper to endeavor so far as possible
to minimize the distress of those who
have been misled by the guilty. Yet it
is not possible to refrain because of
such distress from striving to put an
end to the misdeeds that are the ulti-
mate causes of the suffering and, as a
means to this end, where possible, to
punish those responsible for them.
There may be honest differences of
opinion as to many governmental pol-
icies, but surely there can be no such
differences as to the need of undiminished
perseverance in the war against
successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce.

No small part of the trouble that we
have come from carrying to an ex-
treme the national virtue of self re-
liance, of independence in initiative
and action. It is wise to conserve this
virtue and to provide for its fullest
exercise compatible with seeing that
liberty does not become a liberty to
wrong others. Unfortunately this is
the kind of liberty that the lack of all
effective regulation inevitably breeds.
The founders of the constitution pro-
vided that the national government
should have complete and sole control
of interstate commerce. There was
then practically no interstate business
save such as was conducted by water,
and this the national government at
once proceeded to regulate in thorough-
going and effective fashion. Conditions
have now so wholly changed that the
interstate commerce by water is insignif-
icant compared with the amount
that goes by land, and almost all big
business concerns are now engaged in
interstate commerce. As a result it can

be but partially and imperfectly con-
trolled or regulated by the action of
any one of the several states, such ac-
tion inevitably tending to be either
too drastic or else too lax and in either
case ineffective for purposes of justice.
Only the national government can in
thoroughgoing fashion exercise the
needed control. This does not mean
that there should be any extension of
federal activity, for such authority
already exists under the constitution
in amplest and most far-reaching form,
but it does mean that there should be
an extension of federal activity. This
is not advocating centralization. It is
merely looking facts in the face and
realizing that centralization in business
has already come and cannot be avoid-
ed or undone and that the public at
large can only protect itself from cer-
tain evil effects of this business cen-
tralization by providing better methods
for the exercise of control through the
authority already centralized in the
national government by the constitu-
tion itself. There must be no halt in
the healthy constructive course of ac-
tion, which this nation has elected to
pursue and has steadily pursued dur-
ing the last six years, as shown both
in the legislation of the congress and
the administration of the law by the
department of justice.

National License For Railroads.

The most vital need is in connection
with the railroads. As to these, in my
judgment, there should now be either
a national incorporation act or a law
licensing railway companies to engage
in interstate commerce upon certain
conditions. The law should be so
framed as to give to the interstate
commerce commission power to pass
upon the future issue of securities,
while ample means should be provided
to enable the commission whenever in
its judgment it is necessary to make a
physical valuation of any railroad. As
I stated in my message to the congress
a year ago, railroads should be given
power to enter into agreements sub-
ject to these agreements being made
public in minute detail and to the con-
sent of the interstate commerce com-
mission being first obtained. Until
the national government assumes prop-
er control of interstate commerce in
the exercise of the authority it already
possesses it will be impossible either
to give to or to get from the railroads
full justice. The railroads and all other
great corporations will do well to
recognize that this control must come.
The only question is as to what gov-
ernmental body can most wisely exercise
it. The courts will determine the
limits within which the federal author-
ity can exercise it, and there will still
remain ample work within each state
for the railway commission of that
state, and the national interstate com-
merce commission will work in har-
mony with the several state commis-
sions, each within its own province,
to achieve the desired end.

The Antitrust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment, there
should be additional legislation looking
to the proper control of the great busi-
ness concerns engaged in interstate
business, this control to be exercised
for their own benefit and prosperity
no less than for the protection of in-
vestors and of the general public. As
I have repeatedly said in messages to
congress and elsewhere, experience has
definitely shown not merely the unwise-

dom, but the futility, of endeavoring to
put a stop to all business combinations.
Modern industrial conditions are such
that combination is not only necessary,
but inevitable. It is so in the world
of labor, and it is so in the world of
business just as it is so in the world
of capital, as to desire to put
an end to combinations of labor.
Corporation and labor union alike have
come to stay. Each if properly man-
aged is a source of good and not evil.
Whenever in either there is evil it
should be promptly held to account,
but it should receive hearty encourage-
ment so long as it is properly managed.
It is profoundly immoral to put or
keep on the statute books a law nom-
inally in the interest of public morality
that really puts a premium upon pub-
lic immorality by undertaking to for-
bid honest men from doing what must
be done under modern business condi-
tions so that the law itself provides
that its own infraction must be the
condition precedent upon business suc-
cess. To aim at the accomplishment
of too much usually means the accom-
plishment of too little and often the do-
ing of positive damage.

Not Repeat, but Amendment.

The antitrust law should not be re-
pealed, but it should be made both
more efficient and more in harmony
with actual conditions. It should be
so amended as to forbid only the kind
of combination which does harm to the
general public, such amendment to be
accompanied by or to be an incident of
a grant of supervisory power to the
government over these big concerns
engaged in interstate business. This
should be accompanied by provision
for the compulsory publication of ac-
counts and the submission of books and
papers to the inspection of the gov-
ernment officials. A beginning has al-
ready been made for such supervision
by the establishment of the bureau of
corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit
combinations that do no injustice to
the public, still less does the existence
of which is on the whole of benefit
to the public. But even if this feature
of the law were abolished there would
remain an equally objectionable fea-
ture, the difficulty and delay now in-
cident to its enforcement. The govern-
ment must now submit to protracted
and repeated delay before obtaining a final
decision of the courts upon proceedings
instituted, and even a favorable de-
cision may mean an empty victory.
Moreover, to attempt to control these
corporations by lawsuits means to im-
pose upon both the department of
justice and the courts an impossible
burden. It is not feasible to carry on
more than a limited number of such
suits. Such a law to be really effec-
tive must of course be administered
by an executive body and not merely
by means of lawsuits. The design
should be to prevent the abuses in-
cidental to the creation of unhealthy
and improper combinations instead of
waiting until they are in existence and
then attempting to destroy them by
civil or criminal proceedings.

Law Should Be Explicit.

A combination should not be tolerated
if it abuses the power acquired by
combination to the public detriment.
No corporation or association of any
kind should be permitted to engage in
foreign or interstate commerce that is
formed for the purpose of or whose
operations create a monopoly or gen-
eral control of the production, sale or
distribution of any one or more of the
prime necessities of life or articles of
general use and necessity. Such com-
binations are against public policy.
They violate the common law. The
doors of the courts are closed to those
who are parties to them, and I believe
the congress can close the channels of
interstate commerce against them for
its protection. The law should make
its prohibitions and permissions as
clear and definite as possible, leaving
the least possible room for arbitrary
action or allegation of such action on
the part of the executive or of diver-
gent interpretations by the courts.

Among the points to be aimed at
should be the prohibition of unhealthy
competition, such as by rendering ser-
vice at an actual loss for the purpose of
crushing out competition, the preven-
tion of inflation of capital and the pro-
hibition of a corporation's making ex-
clusive trade with itself a condition of
having any trade with itself. Reason-
able agreements between or combina-
tions of corporations should be per-
mitted provided they are first sub-
mitted to and approved by some ap-
propriate government body.

Congress Power.

The congress has the power to char-
ter corporations to engage in interstate
and foreign commerce, and a general
law can be enacted under the pro-
visions of which existing corporations
could take out federal charters and
new federal corporations could be cre-
ated. An essential provision of such a
law should be a method of deter-
mining by some federal board or com-
mission whether the applicant for a
federal charter was an association or
combination within the restrictions of
the federal law. Provision should also
be made for complete publicity in all
matters affecting the public and com-
plete protection to the investing public
and the shareholders in the matter of
issuing corporate securities. If an in-
corporation law is not deemed advis-
able, a license act for big interstate cor-
porations might be enacted or a com-
bination of the two might be tried.
The supervision established might be
analogous to that now exercised over
national banks. At least the anti-
trust act should be supplemented by
specific prohibitions of the methods
which experience has shown have been
of most service in enabling monopolis-
tic combinations to crush out competi-
tion.

The real owners of a corporation
should be compelled to do business in
their own name. The right to hold
stock in other corporations should here-
after be denied to interstate corpora-
tions, unless on approval by the proper
government officials, and a prerequisite
to such approval should be the listing
with the government of all owners and
stockholders, both by the corporation

owning such stock and by the corpora-
tion in which such stock is owned.

Lessons of Recent Crisis.

To confer upon the national govern-
ment in connection with the amend-
ment I advocate in the antitrust law
power of supervision over big business
concerns engaged in interstate com-
merce would benefit them as it has
benefited the national banks. In the
recent business crisis it is noteworthy
that the institutions which failed were
institutions which were not under the
supervision and control of the national
government. Those which were under
national control stood the test.

National control of the kind above
advocated would be to the benefit of
every well managed railway. From
the standpoint of the public there is
need for additional tracks, additional
terminals and improvements to the ac-
tual handling of the railroads, and all
this as rapidly as possible. Ample,
safe and speedy transportation facili-
ties are even more necessary than
cheap transportation. Therefore there
is need for the investment of money
which will provide for all these things
while at the same time securing as far
as is possible better wages and shorter
hours for their employees. Therefore,
while there must be just and reason-
able regulation of rates, we should be
the first to protest against any arbitrar-
y and unthinking movement to cut
them down without the fullest and
most careful consideration of all inter-
ests concerned and of the actual needs
of the situation. Only a special body
of men setting for the national govern-
ment under authority conferred upon it
by the congress is competent to pass
judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear from any reason the
extension of federal activity will do
well to study the history not only of
the national banking act, but of the
pure food law, and notably the meat
inspection law recently enacted. The
pure food law was opposed so violent-
ly that its passage was delayed for a
decade, yet it has worked unmitigated
and immediate good. The meat inspec-
tion law was even more violently op-
posed, and the same men who now de-
nounce the attitude of the national govern-
ment in seeking to oversee and control
the workings of interstate common car-
riers and business concerns then as-
serted that we were "discrediting and
ruining a great American industry."
Two years have not elapsed, and al-
ready it has become evident that the
great benefit the law confers upon the
public is accompanied by an equal ben-
efit to the reputable packing establish-
ments. The latter are better off under
the law than they were without it.
The benefit to interstate common car-
riers and business concerns from the
legislation I advocate would be equal-
ly marked.

Pure Food Law.

Incidentally in the passage of the
pure food law the action of the vari-
ous state food and dairy commis-
sioners showed in striking fashion how
much good for the whole people results
from the hearty co-operation of the
federal and state officials in securing
a given reform. It is primarily to the
action of these state commissioners
that we owe the enactment of this
law, for they aroused the people, first
to demand the enactment and enforce-
ment of state laws on the subject and
then the enactment of the federal law,
without which the state laws were
largely ineffective. There must be the
closest co-operation between the na-
tional and state governments in ad-
ministering these laws.

Currency Legislation Needed.

I again urge on the congress the
need of immediate attention to this
matter. We need a greater elasticity
in our currency, provided of course
that we recognize the even greater
need of a safe and secure currency.
Provision should be made for an
emergency currency. The emergency
issue should of course be made with
an effective guarantee and upon con-
ditions carefully prescribed by the gov-
ernment. Such emergency issue must
be based on adequate securities ap-
proved by the government and must be
issued under a heavy tax. This would
permit currency being issued when the
demand for it was urgent, while secur-
ing its retirement as the demand fell
off. It is worth investigating to de-
termine whether officers and directors
of national banks should ever be al-
lowed to loan to themselves. Trust
companies should be subject to the
same supervision as banks. Legisla-
tion to this effect should be enacted for
the District of Columbia and the ter-
ritories.

Yet we must also remember that
even the wisest legislation on the sub-
ject can only accomplish a certain
amount. No legislation can by any
possibility guarantee the business com-
munity against the results of specula-
tion, fully any more than it can guaran-
tee an individual against the results of
his extravagance. When an individual
mortgages his house to buy an auto-
mobile he invites disaster, and when
wealthy men or men who pose as such
or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager
to become such indulge in reckless
speculation, especially if it is accom-
panied by dishonesty, they jeopardize
not only their own future, but the fu-
ture of all their innocent fellow citi-
zens, for they expose the whole busi-
ness community to panic and distress.

Can't Revise Tariff Now.

This country is definitely committed
to the protective system, and any ef-
fort to revise it could not but cause
widespread industrial disaster. In
other words, the principle of the pro-
tective tariff law could not with wisdom
be changed. But in a country of such
phenomenal growth as ours it is prob-
ably well that every dozen years or so
the tariff laws should be carefully scruti-
nized so as to see that no excessive
or improper benefits are conferred
thereby, that proper revenue is provid-
ed and that our foreign trade is en-
couraged. There must always be as
a minimum a tariff which will not only
allow for the collection of an ample
revenue, but which will at least make
good the difference in cost of produc-
tion here and abroad—that is, the dif-
ference in the labor cost here and
abroad, for the well being of the wage-

worker must ever be a cardinal point
of American policy. The question
should be approached purely from a
business standpoint, both the time and
the manner of the change being such
as to arouse the minimum of agitation
and disturbance in the business world
and to give the least play for selfish
and factional motives. The sole con-
sideration should be to see that the
sum total of changes represents the
public good. This means that the sub-
ject cannot with wisdom be dealt with
in the year preceding a presidential
election, because as a matter of fact
experience has conclusively shown that
at such a time it is impossible to get
men to treat it from the standpoint of
the public good. In my judgment the
wise time to deal with the matter is
immediately after such election.

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the
question of an income tax and an in-
heritance tax should receive the care-
ful attention of our legislators. In
my judgment, both of these taxes
should be part of our system of fed-
eral taxation. I speak diffidently about
the income tax because one scheme for
an income tax was declared unconstitu-
tional by the supreme court, while in
addition it is a difficult tax to admin-
ister in its practical working, and great
care would have to be exercised to see
that it was not evaded by the very
men whom it was most desirable to
have taxed. Nevertheless a graduated
income tax of the proper type would
be a desirable feature of federal tax-
ation, and it is to be hoped that one
may be devised which the supreme
court will declare constitutional.

The inheritance tax, however, is
a far better method of taxation. The
government has the absolute right to
decide as to the terms upon which a
man shall receive a bequest from an-
other, and this point in the devolution
of property is especially appropriate
for the imposition of a tax. Laws im-
posing such taxes have repeatedly been
passed upon the national statute books
and as repeatedly declared constitu-
tional by the courts, and these laws
contained the progressive principle—that
is, after a certain amount is reach-
ed the bequest or gift in life or death
is increasingly burdened and the rate
of taxation is increased in proportion
to the remoteness of blood of the man
receiving the bequest. These principles
are recognized already in the leading
civilized nations of the world.

Germany's Inheritance Tax.

The German law is especially inter-
esting to us because it makes the in-
heritance tax an imperial measure
while allotting to the individual states
of the empire a portion of the pro-
ceeds and permitting them to impose
taxes in addition to those imposed by
the imperial government. Small inheri-
tances are exempt, but the tax is so
sharply progressive that when the in-
heritance is still not very large, pro-
vided it is not an agricultural or a for-
eign land, it is taxed at the rate of 25
per cent if it goes to distant relatives.
There is no reason why in the United
States the national government should
not impose inheritance taxes in addi-
tion to those imposed by the states,
and when we last had an inheritance
tax about one-half of the states levied
such taxes concurrently with the na-
tional government, making a combined
maximum rate in some cases as high
as 25 per cent.

To Tax Nonresidents Higher.

The tax should if possible be made
to bear more heavily upon those resid-
ing without the country than within it.
A heavy progressive tax upon a very
large fortune is to no way such a tax
upon thrift or industry as a like tax
would be on a small fortune. No ad-
vantage comes either to the country
as a whole or to the individual inher-
iting the money by permitting the
transmission in their entirety of the
enormous fortunes which would be af-
fected by such a tax, and as an in-
cident to its function of revenue raising
such a tax would help to preserve a
measurable equality of opportunity for
the people of the generations growing
to manhood.

We have not the slightest sympathy
with that socialistic idea which would
try to put laziness, thriftlessness and
inefficiency on a par with industry,
thrift and efficiency, which would
strive to break up not merely private
property, but what is far more impor-
tant, the home, the chief prop upon
which our whole civilization stands.

Such a theory if ever adopted would
mean the ruin of the entire country,
but proposals for legislation such as
this herein advocated are directly op-
posed to this class of socialistic the-
ories.

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud com-
plaint that the law could not be in-
voked against wealthy offenders. There
is no such complaint now. The course
of the department of justice during the
last few years has been such as to
make it evident that no man stands
above the law, that no corporation is
so wealthy that it cannot be held to ac-
count. Everything that can be done
under the existing law and with the
help of public opinion, which the courts
and juries, has been done, but the laws
themselves need strengthening. They
should be made more definite, so that
no honest man can be led unwittingly
to break them and so that the real
wrongdoer can be readily punished.

Moreover, there must be the public
opinion back of the laws or the laws
themselves will be of no avail. The
two great evils in the execution of our
criminal laws today are sentimentality
and technicality. For the latter the
remedy must come from the hands of
the legislatures, the courts and the law-
yers. The other must depend for its
cure upon the gradual growth of a
sound public opinion which shall insist
that regard for the law and the de-
mand of reason shall control all other
influences and emotions in the jury
box. Both of these evils must be re-
moved or public discontent with the
criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting
of injunctions in labor disputes con-

tinued to occur, and the resentment in
the minds of those who feel that their
rights are being invaded and their lib-
erty of action and of speech unwar-
rantly restrained continues likewise
to grow. Much of the attack on the
use of the process of injunction is
wholly without warrant, but I am con-
strained to express the belief that for
some of it there is warrant. This ques-
tion is becoming one of prime impor-
tance, and unless the courts will deal
with it in effective manner it is cer-
tainly ultimately to demand some form
of legislative action. It would be most
unfortunate for our social welfare if
we should permit many honest and
law abiding citizens to feel that they
had just cause for regarding our courts
with hostility. I earnestly commend
to the attention of the congress this
matter, so that some way may be de-
vised which will limit the abuse of in-
junctions and protect those rights
which from time to time it unwarrant-
ably invades. Moreover, discontent is
often expressed with the use of the
process of injunction by the courts,
not only in labor disputes, but where
state laws are concerned. I refrain
from discussion of this question as I
am informed that it will soon receive
the consideration of the supreme court.

The process of injunction is an es-
sential adjunct of the court's doing its
work well, and as preventive measures
are always better than remedial the
wise use of this process is from every
standpoint commendable. But where
it is recklessly or unnecessarily used
the abuse should be censured, although
all by the very men who are properly
anxious to prevent any effort to shear
the courts of this necessary power.
The court's decision must be final. The
objection is only against the conduct of
individual judges in needlessly antici-
pating such final decision or in the
typical use of what is nominally a
temporary injunction to accomplish
what is in fact a permanent decision.

The president urges the passage of a
model employers' liability act for the
District of Columbia and the territories
to encourage corporations to treat in-
jured workmen better. He em-
phatically indorses the eight hour day.
The president urges the states to
fight the child and woman labor evil.
He says:

The national government has as an
ultimate resort for control of child la-
bor the use of the interstate commerce
clause to prevent the products of child
labor from entering into interstate com-
merce. But before using this it ought
certainly to enact model laws on the
subject for the territories under its
own immediate control.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

Under our form of government vot-
ing is not merely a right, but a duty,
and, moreover, a fundamental and nec-
essary duty if a man is to be a good
citizen. It is well to provide that cor-
porations shall not contribute to pres-
idential or national campaigns and, fur-
thermore, to provide for the publica-
tion of both contributions and expendi-
tures. There is, however, always dan-
ger in laws of this kind, which from
their very nature are difficult of en-
forcement, the danger being lest they
be obeyed only by the honest and dis-
obeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to
act only as a penalty upon honest men.
Moreover, no such law would hamper
an unscrupulous man of unlimited
means from buying his own way into
office. There is a very radical mea-
sure which I believe, with a
substantial improvement in our sys-
tem of conducting a campaign, al-
though I am well aware that it will
take some time for people so to fami-
lize themselves with such a proposal
as to be willing to consider its adop-
tion. The need for collecting large
campaign funds would vanish if con-
gress provided an appropriation for the
proper and legitimate expenses of each
of the great national parties, an ap-
propriation ample enough to meet the
necessity for thorough organization and
machinery, which requires a large ex-
penditure of money. Then the stipula-
tion should be made that no party
receiving campaign funds from the
treasury should accept more than a
fixed amount from any individual sub-
scriber or donor, and the necessary
publicity for receipts and expenditures
could without difficulty be provided.

The Army.

The president recommends legisla-
tion to increase the number of officers
in the army, especially in the medical
corps. The rate of pay of officers
should be greatly increased, he de-
clares. There should be a relatively
even greater increase in the rate of
pay of enlisted men if we are to keep
the army in shape to be effective in
time of need. The president recom-
mends severe examination of officers
for promotion up to the rank of major.
From that point promotion should be
purely by selection. He speaks of the
recent physical test of army officers
with emphatic approbation and recom-
mends a bill equalizing the pay of
officers and men of the army, navy,
marine corps and revenue cutter ser-
vice.

The Navy.

Concerning the navy the president
says:
In my judgment, we should this
year provide for four battleships. But
it is idle to build battleships unless, in
addition to providing the men and the
means for thorough training, we pro-
vide the auxiliaries for them—unless
we provide docks, the coaling stations,
the colliers and supply ships that they
need. We are extremely deficient in
coaling stations and docks on the Pa-
cific, and this deficiency should not
longer be permitted to exist. Plenty
of torpedo boats and destroyers should
be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pa-
cific coasts fortifications of the best
type should be provided for all our
greatest harbors.

Until our battle fleet is much larger
than at present it should never be split
into detachments so far apart that they
could not in event of emergency be
speedily united. Our coast line is on
the Pacific just as much as on the At-
lantic. The battle fleet should now
and then be moved to the Pacific, just
as at other times it should be kept in
the Atlantic. When the isthmian canal
is built the transit of the battle fleet

A Woman's Back.

Has many aches and pains caused by
weakness and falling, or other displace-
ment, of the pelvic organs. Other symp-
toms of female weakness are frequent
headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or
dark spots floating before the eyes, grow-
ing sensation in stomach, dragging or
bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic
region, disagreeable drains from pelvic
organs, faint spells with general weakness.
If any considerable number of the above
symptoms are present there is no remedy
that will give quicker relief or a more per-
manent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription. It has a record of over forty
years of cures. It is the most potent
medicinal preparation ever discovered. It
is made of the glyceric extracts of native
medicinal roots found in our forests and
contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful,
or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are
all printed on the bottle-wrapper and at-
tested under each name by a physician.

Every ingredient entering into "Fa-
vorite Prescription" has the written en-
dorsement of all the several schools of prac-
tice—more valuable than any amount of
non-professional testimonials—though the
latter are not lacking, having been con-
tributed voluntarily by grateful patients
in numbers to exceed the endorsements
given to any other medicine extant for
the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine
of unknown composition as a substitute
for this well proven remedy or known
counterfeit, even though the dealer may
make a little more profit thereby. Your
interest in regaining health is paramount
to any selfish interest of his and it is an
insult to your intelligence for him to try
to palm off upon you a substitution. You
know what you want and it is his busi-
ness to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the
original "Little Liver Pills" first put up
by Dr. Pierce over forty years ago,
much imitated but never equalled. Little
sugar-coated granules—easy to take as
sandy.

from one ocean to the other will be
comparatively easy. Until it is built
I earnestly hope that the battle fleet
will be thus shifted between the two
oceans every year or two. The battle
fleet is about starting by the strait of
Magellan to visit the Pacific coast.
Sixteen battleships are going under the
command of Rear Admiral Evans, while
eight armored cruisers and two other
battleships will meet him in San Fran-
cisco, whether certain torpedo destroy-
ers are also going.

No fleet of such
size has ever made such a voyage, and
it will be of very great educational use
to all engaged in it. The only way by
which to teach officers and men how
to handle the fleet so as to meet every
possible strain and emergency in time
of war is to have them practice under
similar conditions in time of peace.
The president recommends the in-
creased pay for both officers and enlist-
ed men and advises promotion by se-
lection above the grade of lieutenant
commander.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs, the president says,
this country's steady policy is to be-
have toward other nations as a strong
and self respecting man should behave
toward the other men with whom he
is brought into contact. In other words,
our aim is disinterestedly to help other
nations where such help can be wisely
given without the appearance of med-
dling with what does not concern us,
to be careful to act as a good neighbor
and at the same time in good natured
fashion to make it evident that we do
not intend to be imposed upon.

The president refers at length to The
Hague peace conference. He believes
it accomplished much good work.

Postal Savings Banks.

The president says on postal affairs:
I commend to the favorable consid-
eration of the congress a postal sav-
ings bank system as recommended by
the postmaster general. Timid deposi-
tors have withdrawn their savings for
the time being from national banks,
trust companies and savings banks, in-
dividuals have hoarded their cash
and the workmen their earnings, all
of which money has been withheld
and kept in hiding or in the safe de-
posit box to the detriment of prosper-
ity. Through the agency of the postal
savings banks such money would be
restored to the channels of trade, to
the mutual benefit of capital and labor.
I further commend to the congress
the consideration of the postmaster
general's recommendation for an ex-
tension of the parcel post, especially
on the rural routes. It would be a
most desirable thing to put the fourth
class postmasters in the classified ser-
vice.

Other recommendations are:
Deepening of the inland waterways,
especially of the Mississippi river sys-
tem, to make them great national high-
ways.
The repeal of the tariff on forest
products, especially the duty on wood
pulp.
The amendment of the public land
laws to make them more effective
against land grabbers and more favor-
able to bona fide settlers.
Retention of the government's title
to public coal and other mineral lands.
Extension of the national forest re-
serves.
Citizenship for the people of Porto
Rico.
Freer local self government for Alas-
ka.
Encouragement of the merchant ma-
rine, particularly of an ocean mail line
to South America.
Remission of the Boxer indemnity
and freer entry for Chinese students
coming to America.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental
Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples,
Blemishes, Freckles,
and every blemish
on the face and body.
It is the best of all
beauty preparations.
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It is